The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,418.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

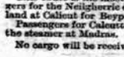
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bussorah	14
" Kurrachee.....	31	" Fao	14
" Bushire ...Jan. 1870	1	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	" Linga	18
" Bunder Abbas.....	6	" Bunder Abbas.....	20
" Linga	7	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	24
" Fao	11	" Kurrachee.....	26
Arrive Bussorah.....	12	Arrives Bombay.....	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.	
" Ratnagherry...Sunday.		" Beypore.....Saturday.	
" Malwan ..... "		" Calicut ..... "	
" Vingorla..... "		" Tellicherry.. "	
" Goa.....Monday.		" Cannanore.. "	
" Carwar ..... "		" Mangalore..Sunday.	
" Compta ..... "		" Compta ...Monday.	
" Mangalore...Tuesday.		" Carwar ..... "	
" Cannanore...Wednesday.		" Goa.....Tuesday.	
" Tellicherry..... "		" Vingorla..... "	
" Calicut ..... "		" Malwan ..... "	
" Beypore ..... "		" Ratnagherry Wednesday	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay....Thursday.	

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

SOWJOJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2 th Decembar, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well Known First Class Steamer PHLOE, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Carrier to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of Christmas Tourists, the Phloe, will leave for Goa and intermediate Ports on Tuesday, 22rd instant, at 4 P. M.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND AMOY.

THE New Steam Ship SIN NANZING, 722 tons Register, 250 Horse Power (nominal), built expressly for the China Trade, will leave for the above Ports on the 24TH INSTANT. First Class accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE,
(vis SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 26
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lafuerre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £19; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £60, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Ted, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Ted, Hallsborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,800 Tons, Captain Tancock, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SHIP GUNGA, having arrived with Cargo ex ROSETTA, 20th October, and THEBES, 6th November, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTIFICATION by the EXAMINER of CLAIMS.—The Examiner of Claims will attend at his Office on the 24th and 31st instant, from 12 to 2 P.M., to provide Officers in civil employ with last Pay Certificates.

F. S. OLIPHANT,
Officiating Examiner of Claims.

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

TO LET, part of a TOP FLOOR in the fort, westerly breeze. Rent low.—Apply Q. "Bombay Gazette."

PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED.—Apply, stating price and where to be seen, to R. R., Office of this paper.

BY ORDER of GOVERNMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Presidency Pay Office, to Officers of the late Abyssinian Expedition, Stereoscopic views taken in Abyssinia by Doctor H. Cook, M.D. Each set, price Rs. 26-15, containing fifty-two slides.

B. YOUNG Major,
Presidency Paymaster.

Bombay, Presidency Pay Office, 21st December 1869.

NOTICE.—Forty-four HALVES of Government Promissory Notes have been recovered from the wreck of the CARNATIC.—Apply to the undersigned, stating the number and amount of note applied for.

BABAJEE SUDDOBA,
Acting Post Master.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned,
No. 1 SHERRY, finest Pale, in cases of 3 doz. qts. Rs. 26 p. doz.
No. 2 do. fine Pale " 3 " 20 "
" do. do. Vieux Cognac 1 " 22 "
CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's finest.. 3 " 35 "
HOCK, fine Sparkling ..... 1 " 22 "
CLARET, Chateau Pontet Canet 1865..... 3 " 21 "
CLARET, St. Julien 1865 ..... 3 " 16 "
Bombay, 21st December 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at .....Rs. 22 per doz.
" Do. ..... " 18 "
Cognac " Do. ..... " 16 "

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at ..... " 14 "

Ayala Aldebert's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at.....Rs. 30 "
Pints in 2 " " " 16 "

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at.....Rs. 15 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

An extensive and choice assortment of real Bohemian Flower Vases, Card Plates, Toilet sets, Table Ornaments, &c., of the latest style.

30 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS.

Presentation Albums, handsomely bound in Russia Leather, with fancy chased clasps, large and small size.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Just received a large consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes of every description. Also fancy carved and plain Cheroot Holders.

J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED to be landed per CITY of MADRAS,

COOKING STOVES,

for large and small Families.

J. NEUBERG.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARES, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., at No. 127 Malabar Hill.—On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, Phaeton, Horse, &c., of W. McIntyre, Esq., full particulars of which will be given in future Advertisements.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

[Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of November 16, 1869.]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, ALEXANDER HENDERSON LEE, ARCHIBALD AITKEN WATSON, and JOHN AITON, of Edinburgh, in Scotland, and of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, trading under the firm of Lee, Watson and Aiton, and carrying on business as Contractors with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company for performance of works on the line of said Railway between Bhoosaval and Nagpore, has been dissolved of date the 1st day of June 1868, in consequence of the completion of the works for which the said copartnership existed.

Signed by the said Alexander Henderson Lee, at Yair, in the county of Selkirk, in Scotland, this 1st day of November, in the year 1869.

ALEX. H. LEE.

Witnesses to Mr. Alexander Henderson Lee's Signature,
R. T. Abbott, Butler, Yair, Selkirk, N.B.
Peter Ellis, Footman, Yair, Selkirk, N.B.

Signed by the said Archibald Aitken Watson, at Barns House, in the county of Kinross, in Scotland, this 9th day of November, in the year 1869

JOHN AITON.

ARCH. WATSON.

Witnesses to Mr. Archibald Aitken Watson's Signature,
S. H. C. Maddock, No. 6, Spring-gardens, London, Solicitor.
George Downs, Clerk to the said Samuel Horner Clarke Maddock, No. 115, Church-street, Chelsea, Middlesex.

NOTICES.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, a SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of FINCHER. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

20th December 1869.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"SWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"SWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR and SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroon Ketchup Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE and CO.
WINE IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

In being now 12 months since we established ourselves in Bombay it is gratifying to observe the liberal support that has been extended to us by the residents of this neighbourhood and throughout the whole of the Punjaub, and Bombay and Madras Presidencies; indeed, the favourable reception that has been accorded to us generally has far exceeded our expectations, and the fact of having already opened accounts with upwards of 50 Regimental Messes during the current year, is to us the most substantial proof we could have as to our future in Bombay; and by carefully studying the requirements of our constituents we hope to merit a continuance of that confidence which has been enjoyed by our Calcutta firm for the past 50 years. From arrangements we have recently entered into for freight by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and by other Companies via the Suez Canal, we shall have all our fine quality Sparkling Wines and such wines that require careful stowage and speedy delivery to ensure the same state of preservation as when shipped, forwarded weekly in the manner abovenamed. For the past fortnight this arrangement has been in force, and will be continued. Wines in bulk, and such Wines that improve by a sea voyage will be sent via the Cape as heretofore.

PAYNE & Co.

RECENT LANDINGS OF WINES.

Ex WINDSOR CASTLE, REIGATE, NAPOLEON, MABEL, CASTLE AVON, JALAWAR, BACCHANTE, SALISBURY, and ANAKI.

NOTE.—Our Champagnes and Sparkling Wines will, from the 27th December, be received by the Overland Route, via the Suez Canal.

TO ARRIVE BY THE FOLLOWING SHIPS.

Per LADY MACDONALD.....Hocks and Sherries in cases.
Per DRAGON .....Rum and Whiskey in bulk. Hocks in cases.
Per ATLANTIQUE .....Chablis, Chablis Sauterne in cases.
Per ART UNION .....Champagne, Moselle, Hock, and bottled Beer.
Per MICHAEL SCOTT .....Champagnes & Burgundies in cases. Sherries and Ports in bulk.
Per SAM MENDEL .....Gins, Brandies, & Sherries in bulk. Champagnes, Moselles, Sherries, Brandies, and Clarets in cases.
Per CINGALA .....Burgundies and Clarets in bottles.
Per EUTERPHE .....Brandies, Sherries & Ports in cases.
Per GALATEA .....Manzanilla and Amontillado in wood and Bottle.
Per TALBOT .....Cream of the Valley Gin in Bulk. Brandies, Gin, and Sundry Wines in Wood and Bottle.

Arrived per Overland mail last Saturday 1, 2, and 3, Sherries and Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Advised per Overland mail to arrive about Jan. 3rd, 1, 2, and 3, Sherries, Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.

PAYNE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

The undermentioned are all on hand, and the stock has been added to from recent importations, (excepting "two stars" extra dry (gold neck) Champagne,) but we have received a parcel of Carlton Club (gold neck) of same quality and price, which we can recommend with confidence. It is the same Wine as supplied so many of the West End Clubs in London.

NOTE.—*Vide* the Suez Canal, about the 27th inst., we shall be in possession of a further supply of

DOUBLESTAR, GOLD NECK, EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit			Cash.
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	*28 0
30	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	25 0
29	0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	25 0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims.	38 0
41	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*43	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
*45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

** Double star (gold neck) Champagne. Orders are being registered for the shipment by mail steamer expected next weeks

* Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

N.B.—Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class

WINES.

Credit.			Cash.
36	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended.....	32 0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

33	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	32 0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, a rich and elegant wine.....	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868.....	18 0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20 0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862.....	20 0
22	0	Erbach ditto 1862.....	21 0
29	0	Nierstein ditto 1862.....	26 0
36	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862.....	22 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
32	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33	0	Wiltingen ditto 1862	20 0
38	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantage over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.			Cash.
20	0	Payne's Medoc.....	13 0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17	0	Saint Julien	15 0
20	0	Batailley	18 0
20	0	Beycheville.....	18 0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34	0	Chateau Lafitte.....	28 0
30	0	Chateau Latour.....	26 0
34	0	Chateau Margaux.....	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42	0	Red, very fruity, full flavor and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brick, best Brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20	0	White Capsule	16 0
25	0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20	0	G	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20	0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
22	0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30	0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32	0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33	0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ..	30 0
33	0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.....	30 0
36	0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle..... 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole purchase of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.
18	0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24	0	(Two Grape,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.	21 0
30	0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a delicate flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the Vaux Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.			Cash.
29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32	0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40	0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.			Cash.
28	0	Sauterne ..... 18 &	24 0
34	0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42	0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate ...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20	0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22	0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped....	20 0
		Hollands Gin.....	
20	0	Whiskey, scotch.....	18 0
*23	0	Whiskey, Irish.....	20 0
*20	0	Orange Bitters.....	17 0
23	0	Jamaica Rum.....	20 0
17	0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22	0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

		*Curaçoa	28 0
		*Maraschino de Zara.....	36 0
		Noyeau.....	35 0
		Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32	0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jeuni Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18	0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
*18	0	Marsalla Z	16 0
*21	0	Marsalla X	20 0
25	0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28	0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE and CO.'S
BRANCHES, AGENCIES, and TERMS.

Offices and Godowns—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

CALCUTTA .....Belatee Bungalow.
LONDON .....Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
" .....Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.
PARIS .....Rue de Bonde.
CHINA .....Hongkong,
" Shanghai.
MANILLA.....Strada Philipinas.
WINE DISTRICTS .....Coblentz. Rheims.
Moselle Bordeaux.
Frankfort O. M. Cognac.
Epernay.

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our delivery will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 5 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—The prices quoted below are for cash, and all orders at these rates should be accompanied by a remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messrs should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. R. W. HAMILTON, No. 86, Lower Colaba.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive) also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOLL, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
E. J. DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF OODWARRA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, a PASSENGER STATION will be OPENED at OODWARRA, situated between the Damaun and Pardee Stations, when 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Ordinary and 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets will be issued to and from there and all Stations between Bombay and Surat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining.

CALCUTTA.—16TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents., at Rs. 93-14 and 94-0 or 6-2 to 6-0 discount.
5 per cents. of 1-56-57, at Rs. 106-2, 108-4, and 106-6.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-10
In shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs. 1,480, and a considerable number, at Rs. 1,475.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 275.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 14th Dec., compared with the statement of the previous week, it yields the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

G. T. B'nce. at Hd. Office				
,, ,, Branches	Rs.	8,27,333	8	6 increase.
Other Deposits	,,	12,68,296	5	9 decrease.
Bank Post Bills,	,,	1,12,071	1	5 increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	2,165	0	0 decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities	,,	12,750	0	0 increase.
Accts. of Credit on Bo.	,,	13,35,993	2	3 decrease.
Mercantile Bills Discounted	,,	15,00,761	15	1 increase.
Balances with other Banks	,,	1,65,226	0	0 decrease.
Cash at Head Office	,,	15,49,324	10	4 decrease.
Do. at Branches	,,	11,63,395	2	11 increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Close, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Griffin, Major, 45th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Madras.
Dickinson, Surgeon, 1st Light Cavalry, to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, on leave, to Deolalee.
Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on Tour, to Guzerat.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from leave, to Nagpore
Dickinson, Surgeon, Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Dunn, Assistant Surgeon, Presidency Surgeon, on leave, to Mahesran.
Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kolapore.
Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment N I, to join, to Poona.
Guernsey, Quarter Master, 45th Regt., to join, to Madras.
Mant, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kolapore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th Dec. 1869.

With reference to G O C No 1121 of 3rd instant, Corporal Thomas Moore, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, is re-appointed to the Ordnance Department as Acting Magazine Serjeant, and transferred to the Unattached List under the provisions of G G O No 636 of 1869, vice Burrows, remanded.

No 995 Magazine Serjeant Samuel Burrows, Ordnance Department, 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of district court martial, will rejoin his Brigade.

Gunner Burrows is to be sent to Kirkee for disposal.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

97th Regiment N I—Captain E M James, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cawnpore	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrnolins & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	City of Madras	Murray	Glasgow, Sept. 1.
	Thomas S. Stowe	Sexton	Liverpool, Aug. 23.
	Calcutta	Morrison	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
	Mary Mildred	Pine	Rangoon, Nov. 26.
	Ganga (s)	Child	Suez, Dec. 1.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Calcutta, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Amizad	Nacoda	Goa.
	N Musjid	Nacoda	Calicut.
	Fazel Curreem	Nacoda	Goola and Hoodooda.
	Kentuckina	Freeman	Galle.
	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The Ship Omer Pasha, Sullivan, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rangoon, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ganges, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Stag, to Singapore and Bangkok.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 16th, has the following :—
Particulars of vessel previously announced,—Ship Sussex, F P Kinney, Liverpool 17th August.
DEPARTURES.—Ships City of Foochow, Sarah and Emma, Dundee, Stirling Castle and Emily Farnum.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—December 16th, Zenobia C W Hutchins, Melbourne.
DEPARTURE.—December 16th, Ants, s s, ——, Calcutta.
Passengers arrived, per Zenobia—From Melbourne to Madras.—Mr. Learmouth. Mr. Warren, Mr. T. Landedowne, Mr. P. Nelson and Chebee Saib.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D. — Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq. — W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. — J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. — A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. — N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.
The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per month.,
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The USUAL PRACTICE will take place in the Town Hall THIS EVENING, at 5 P.M.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BELLELLI—December 20th, at Tank Bunder, the wife of Mr Paolo Bellelli, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—December 17th, at Kotree, from cholera, Eliza, wife of Mr. James Lawrence, aged 40.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

MAITLAND—December 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, of a son.

DEUBLE—December 17th, at the Secundra Orphanage, Agra, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Deuble, C. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PLAYFAIR—December 13th, at Chindwarah, Ethel, only surviving daughter of Major Elliot Playfair, Royal Artillery.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.

THE importance attributed, in the Deficit despatches, to the failure of the opium revenue justifies us in once more referring to the precarious nature of that financial resource. The public is apprehensive; nor is it surprising; for the yield of the drug fills up a large space in the Indian exchequer; and in these days of ever-growing extravagance in outlay of all kinds, the loss of half a million becomes a public calamity. Moreover, it is always, but now especially, desirable that the Indian Finance Minister should get as close as he can to the real facts, and reckon up, not only the current, but the probable future yield of taxation. In other words, he should, and no doubt does, narrowly watch the sources of supply in order to detect the earliest symptoms of decrease, so that, if it be possible, he may move his government to take effective remedial measures. The opium revenue emphatically demands the closest scrutiny, and the exercise of great foresight to safeguard it, or provide long beforehand for the case of permanent failure.

We have already commented on the policy adopted by Sir Rutherford Alcock; and we now touch on another branch of the subject. What we may call the new fact in the history of the opium revenue—for it is still new, though not now signalized for the first time—is the certainty that China has fairly entered the market with large supplies as a competitor. The Serampore journal has drawn attention to an interesting report made to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce narrating the results of an exploring adventure on the waters of the Upper Yangtze. The party consisted of Mr. Consul Swinhoe, Mr. Michie, and Mr. Francis. They succeeded in pushing up the river to Chunking, a large town in the province of Szechuen, seven hundred and twenty-five miles above Hankow. Here they were in a position to collect accurate facts respecting the products of the great western province which is comparatively adjacent to the Burmese frontier; and here they learned, beyond dispute, that extensive breadths of poppy cultivation cover the fertile soil of Szechuen, and that large quantities of the prepared drug are exported to the eastern districts. Indeed, they say that "native grown opium is actually superseding the Indian product;" that it is grown from Indian seed, roughly prepared in the Indian fashion, and rapidly making way. Nor is it only in Szechuen that the progress of this cultivation is remarkable. It has invaded a dozen other provinces. The central authorities, of course, publish the usual prohibitions; but the local magnates and the people disregard edicts directed against an article of trade, profitable alike to the producer and the exchequer. We are told that although death is the nominal punishment for the cultivation of the poppy, yet that duties are regularly levied on the growth, transist and sale of the drug. We are told also that it is a popular crop, because easily tended, and lucrative. Moreover, the native opium appears to be cheap, as a penny will purchase enough for one day's consumption. Here then we have authentic information of a fact previously reported but never with such clear emphasis; and Indian administrators cannot afford to shut their eyes to its possible and probable effects. There is, indeed, too much reason to believe, that the Indian exports have reached and retreated from their highest limit. At present the increase of consumption has operated to keep our exports relatively high, or rather at a higher figure than they would have kept, had not the spread of a bad habit been so marked and extensive in China. But the increase of consumption will cause an increase of production, and at present prices Indian opium must give way by degrees more or less striking. Falling prices are thus accounted for. The Imperial rulers at Pekin are totally unable to root up the poppy fields; and there is not the least prospect of a more vigorous government. The native drug is much inferior to, but it is far cheaper than, that which we supply, and unless we can meet the competition on its own ground, our opium revenue must grow less and less. Here is matter for grave reflection at Calcutta and in the India Office at home; and it is certainly very strange, especially under these circumstances, that the Foreign Office should follow in China a line so injurious to imperial interests in India; and that Sir Rutherford Alcock should be allowed to cry "check" to Lord Mayo.

Apart from the action of the Foreign Office in China, we have to consider what remedy can be applied in India to restore the balance between the native and the Indian drug. Here we come at once upon the hard fact that a very severe export duty, a duty three times as great as it was a quarter of a century ago, is levied upon opium sent out from Bombay. Hence the article, now to be more heavily handicapped in China, already bears a weighty burden when it sets that forth to seek market. Is it not desirable that the Supreme Government should consider the propriety of reducing the export duty on Malwa opium, thereby not only giving it a fairer chance in the market, but stimulating production in India? The British merchants in China seem to call for free trade, fettered only by a moderate export duty. We are assured that a reduction of the impost can only relieve the trade from the loss at which it is now frequently carried on. No doubt it is the duty of the Supreme Government to look first to the revenue, but by looking a little more ahead is it not possible that, with a lower export duty, the revenue would increase? The question to be answered is, Has not the duty at our port been raised too high; and would it not be a wise measure to bring it down to a lower level?

THE fall of the Horse Guards, if it is going to fall, is the great event in the news from home. The abolition of the antique establishment in Whitehall Place, and its revival under new conditions in Pall Mall, will bring a long ripening contest to a final combat at close quarters. For it would be a mistake to suppose that the Horse Guards is dying a sudden death. The measure now adopted is the fruit of great exertion, much toil, and a long and unintermitting pressure from without. Ever since the death of the Duke of Wellington the anachronism over which the Duke of Cambridge presided has been gradually losing ground. It is quite true that the unobtrusive yet steadily exerted influence of Prince Albert, acting for the Court party on a basis of German ideas, sustained, and, in some respects, augmented its power; but when he departed there was no one man left of weight and social position sufficient to carry on the combat with effect. Prince Albert represented a very active brake-power; but Prince George of Cambridge does not possess the personal character, nor, indeed, the position of Her Majesty's Consort. Queen Victoria, herself, has not been a stranger to the strife, but she is eminently practical and constitutional, and has always been ready to act on the clearly expressed and well-sustained advice of her ministers. It was forescen that an institution, energetically assailed under a regime of ten-pounders, could not stand against Household Suffrage; and if the Tories prized the Horse Guards, as one of the jewels of the Crown, as almost the last home of prerogative, its abolition is another of those boons for which they have to thank the late Lord Derby and the ex-Premier.

But we are not so sanguine as to imagine that the Horse Guards will die without a further struggle. Our military correspondent has described the conditions of the new organization, which, on paper, demolishes the double government, and looks strong and constitutional; yet it is plain, considering the known social power of the Court military party, that the Minister will have to display great firmness and receive ample support from the Cabinet and the Parliament in order to hold his own. How strong the old instinct is, we may judge from the bare fact that the disbanding of the Indian European regiments was suggested, despite the facts that some of them are among the very oldest infantry corps in the British army, and that the Minister had at his disposal more than thirty extra battalions of the Line. No greater injustice could be perpetrated than to take mere numbering as a guide, and to overlook actual seniority simply because the senior regiments were formerly not on the Royal establishment. But the idea of knocking off the Indian regiments seems to have been abandoned, and the Minister has been driven back on the proper field of reduction, the second battalions. The opposition to the Indian scheme of retrenchment rests, we believe, quite as much on the proposal to reduce the number of officers per battalion, as upon the suggested abolition of staff employments. It appears that the Duke has been induced to yield on the question of doing away with Ensigns though he clings to Majors; that he has been persuaded to adopt the principle of selection in regard to commanding officers; and that he no longer stands up for purchase above the rank of Captain. We hope all this is true, and that proposals, long pressed by high and low, will be carried out; but we see no sign that the Field Marshal has abandoned his dislike to an increase of the rank and file per battalion, unaccompanied by any increase of officers. The Indian proposal, we believe, contemplated the raising of regiments for service in India to a thousand men without an increase of officers; and that is the point where the shoe pinches. The non-publication of the Indian plan, of course, prevents the acquisition of accurate knowledge or of appropriate criticism; and we think the home authorities were wrong to forbid its production. As it is the best informed can only betray confidence, or blunder in the dark. But Parliament will probably set this straight by calling for the correspondence. In the meantime we can only rejoice on the probable and proximate fall of the Horse Guards.

COLONEL JONES, Superintending Engineer, Central Division, has, we learn, been appointed, as a temporary measure, in place of the late Colonel Kendall, R. E.

WE believe that Mr. Havelock has been confirmed as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, and that Mr. J. W. Robertson has been confirmed in the appointment of Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

THE address from the municipal corporation and residents of Calcutta to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh bears 1,942 signatures.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar on the 17th inst. for the reception of the Maharajah of Rewah, Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Most Exalted Star of India.

IT is stated that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the apostle of the Brahmos, will start for England in February next, and will be the guest of Sir John Bowring at Exeter, during the first part of his visit.

THE Agra paper mentions a rumour, which it sincerely trusts is without foundation, "that the Duke of Cambridge has recommended to the Indian Government the reduction of the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussar Regiments."

MR. P. MACFADYEN, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., has been appointed chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. There were twelve votes for him and twelve for Mr. A. F. Brown, of Messrs. Parry and Co., and the casting vote of the chairman decided in favour of Mr. Macfadyen.

IT is mentioned in the new scientific journal, *Nature*, that mangoes, imported from Madeira, are now offered for sale in Covent Garden Market. The tree has occasionally fruited in Lord Powis' hothouses, and in those at Chatsworth, but this is the first time that mangoes have been purchaseable in England.

BY an official order, dated the 16th instant, it was directed that the illuminations in Calcutta in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh should take place on the evening of the 23rd December. "His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will leave Government House at a quarter before 6 o'clock, proceed direct to the stand on the Race Course, where a display of fireworks will take place, and afterwards drive through the principal streets of the town by a route which will be published for general information."

"THE report gains ground," "says the "Delhi Gazette," "that Sir William Mansfield's services are to be retained by the Indian Government there for at least another year. We hear that if his continuance in office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India cannot be managed at home he will be offered the military seat in Council about to be vacated by Sir H. Durand. The object of the arrangement is said to be, that Government may have the benefit of his advice and assistance in carrying out the contemplated military reductions—if so, the shears will indeed be wielded by unsparing hands."

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" says—"The state of the 2-12th Regiment demands the serious attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Notwithstanding the care evinced for the comfort of the men by the commanding and medical officers, we regret to find that there is still a very large percentage of the men sick. Of a strength of 4 or 500 men, the number of sick is upwards of 100, and we are informed that since April last the deaths in the corps number about 50. The keeping of the men in the hospital and dosing them with physic is, we think, useless. What is required is a change of air."

IN another column will be found the official programme of the procession on the occasion of the arrival at Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. H. R. H. is expected to stay a fortnight at Calcutta. As far as is known at present (says the "Englishman") the performance by command at the Opera will take place on the evening of the Prince's arrival, that is, on the 22nd instant. The levee will be held at noon on the 23rd, and the drawing-room at 9 P.M. on the 24th. On the morning of the 24th the Viceroy and the Prince will attend the races. It is also rumoured that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Grey will give a ball on the 27th, and that the Fancy Ball will be given on the 31st instant, New Year's Eve.

THE Viceroy some time ago caused an official letter to be addressed to the East India Railway Company "blowing them up" for keeping bad time. Now the Calcutta Municipality gets a word of rebuke from the same high authority for not watering the roads. "His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires me (writes Col. Strachey) to point out that the Municipality has for a long series of years recognized the propriety of watering the chief roads of Calcutta, and that the present time when the capital of Eastern India is honoured with the presence of the highest British functionaries, and the chief native princes of British India, to greet the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, seems hardly well chosen for stopping a public service, which is practically essential for the general comfort and convenience of the European inhabitants of the city. His Excellency in Council cannot doubt that, when these facts are brought to your notice, and to that of the Justices, you will cause such measures to be taken as will immediately remove this cause of complaint. But if it be necessary for the purpose, His Excellency in Council invites you to call a special meeting of the Justices to consider the question." As may be supposed, the letter was not allowed to lie neglected. Immediate and effectual attention was given to it.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 21st Nov., 5-24 P.M.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH arrived at Saugor at noon to-day. He will probably bring the Galatea up to Calcutta. The illumination is fixed for Thursday.

TELEGRAMS FOR AMERICA.

THE following is an official telegraph notification:—"On and after 1st January 1870, messages will be received for America by both English and French cables—the words *via* Valentia or *via* Brest in official instructions will determine the route. Those words will go free unless written in body of message. The charge by both routes will be the same, viz. from stations west of Chittagong Rs. 27-4 *via* Turkey, and Rs. 27-12 *via* Russia, in addition to the cable charge—vide Anglo-American tariff book. The name of the sending station is now transmitted free in the preamble by both French and English cables."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SULTAN AND THE VICEROY.

LONDON, 29TH NOV.

The Ottoman Porte has sent an Ultimatum to the Viceroy of Egypt, requiring unconditional surrender.

THE LOSS OF THE CARNATIC.

The judgment of the Board of Trade in connection with the enquiry into the loss of the Carnatic in the Red Sea has been published. The certificate of Captain Jones has been suspended for nine month.

The Court considered that the explanation of the master as to the reasons why no bearing was taken of the revolving light off Ushraffee was unsatisfactory, but did not feel competent to give a precise and unanimous judgment with regard to the prudence of the measures taken to secure the safety of the passengers and crew, the evidence on this point having been conflicting. It, however, considered that the master and officers did all that brave and experienced men could do.

Captain Baker, one of the nautical assessors, disagreed with the sentence, but not with the judgment of the Court.

LONDON, 1ST DEC.

The "Gazette" announces the election of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe and of Earl Grey to be Knights of the Garter.

Lord Cairns has resigned the leadership of the Conservatives in the House of Lords.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon has caused disappointment, the reforms announced therein being considered insufficient. M. Thiers' party has broken up and the principal portion have joined the Right Chamber.

Mr. Jules Favre on behalf of the left Chamber has submitted a motion to interpellate Government concerning the delay in the convocation of the Chambers, and the interference of the prefects at the elections and at the Paris and Aubin disturbances. He further demands that henceforth the constituent powers belonging to exhesived Legislative, (? shall belong exclusively to the Legislature.)

The Minister of the Interior has demanded the rejection of the Cutler (sic) portion of the interpellation as being unconstitutional.

LONDON, 7TH DEC.

Latest telegrams from Paris state that the Right, Left, and Centre Chambers, numbering 151 Deputies, have adhered to Mr. Ollivier's programme of reform as telegraphed yesterday. Thus the Constitutional party will for the future have a working majority.

LONDON, 26TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.
Fair Westerns 8¾d.
The Manchester Market is stronger.
7lbs. Shirtings ..... 9s. 0d.
8¼lbs Do. ..... 10s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist..... 1s. 3¾d.

LONDON, 27TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.
Fair Dhollera 8¾d.
Consols ..... 93¾.
Oriental Bank Shares .. ..£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£17 10s.
,, Mercantile Bank shares....£34 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£38.
Exchange of India 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £68,000,000.
Total notes outstanding £79,000,000.

LONDON, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¼d.

LONDON, 2ND DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.
Fair Dhollera 9s. 3-16d.
The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 1st December, show the following results :—

Reserve of notes.....	.....	£ 9,375,000
Bills discounted.....	.....	£16,125,000
Bullion	.....	£18,500,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 3RD DEC., NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	.....	128,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, ,,	Surats....	76,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton		30,000 ,,
,, ,,	Surats....	18,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton		335,000 ,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats....	330,000* ,,

Fair Westerns 8¾d.

* Doubtful.

LONDON, 4TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull.
Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
Consols 94¼.
Oriental Bank Shares £41 10s.
Exchange of India 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France 67,895,000.
Total notes outstanding £78,125,000.
The Ceylon from Southampton takes out £27,000 in gold and £10,000 in silver for Bombay.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE sitting of the Legislative Council yesterday (Dec. 17) extended over barely fifteen minutes. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens took his seat for the first time. He had taken the usual oaths on Wednesday under a salute. The junior member generally occupies a chair to the left of the Home Secretary and of the Viceroy, and makes his way round the table in order of seniority. In the case of the Maharajah of Jeypore, however, and Mr. Stephens, this rule has not been observed. The former occupies Sir William Mansfield's chair at the right of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief sitting next to the Maharajah, and Mr. Stephens took Mr. Maine's accustomed place. Mr. Cockerell opened the proceedings by moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Additional Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort William. The object of the measure was he said to remove the existing disability of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces of Bengal to appoint additional Moonsiffs—a disability implied by the Act of 1863, concerning these officers. No extra expenditure would be incurred, as there would be a corresponding reduction in the number of deputy collectors. In framing the measure it had been considered advisable to provide at the same time for the appointment of additional Subordinate Judges, when needful in the North-Western Provinces, and hence the Bill in the form in which it had been laid before the Council. Leave having been granted to introduce the Bill, Mr. Chapman moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the High Courts at the Presidency towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain monies transferred to Government. His explanation was very brief; cases had occurred, he said, causing delay and trouble in which petitions had been presented against the transfer of certain monies deposited in the High Courts to the Government, and the measure provided that the High Court should be empowered to declare costs on such petitions. A Bill, Mr. Chapman next observed, was required to correct a clerical error in Act VIII. of 1863, but he considered the matter so trifling, although it would result in another Act duly margined, numbered, and named that he omitted all mention of the Statute to be corrected and of the character of the error. The rules of Council having been suspended the Bill was passed. The new legal Member, Mr. Stephens, then formally moved that Messrs. Gordon, Forbes, and Chapman be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to contracts, &c. There was no occasion for him to warm to eloquence over the motion entrusted to him, but he certainly does not possess the delightfully distinct utterance of Mr. Maine, whom however he somewhat resembles in feature.—*Indian Daily News.*

REVIEW.

SAKUNTALA: a Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, with a translation into Marathi and illustrations; published by Vinayakrao Gopalrao Ghosalkar.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome volume, published by Mr. Vinayakrao Gopalrao Ghosalkar, containing the original Sanskrit of Kalidasa's Sakuntala, accompanied by a Marathi translation by Mr. Krishna Shastri Rajvade. The volume is illustrated. The type is bold and clear—of that description which has won repute for the press of Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji, where this book is printed. In short, it is a creditable example of native printing.

Of the author of the work before us we know but little that merits implicit reliance. Kalidasa, like many—we had almost said all—Sanskrit writers, is to us a name, and nothing more than a name. Tradition, indeed, has associated him with many works, with many anecdotes, and with the court of a munificent prince. But this tradition in all its parts will not bear critical examination. And when in some of its parts its veracity can be questioned on sufficient grounds, we know not how far we can believe the rest.

The very century in which Kalidasa lived has formed an arena for literary strife. It was once held—and held by the majority of Sanskrit scholars—that Kalidasa flourished in the century before the Christian era. That century, however, was not long suffered to enjoy the honour. Claims have been made on behalf of the sixth and the twelfth centuries of the Christian era; and the arguments in favour of the sixth century have been ably put forward by Dr. Bhau Daji. In the total absence, however, of a literary history of India, based on powerful evidence, we cannot arrive at any undeniable conclusion. Doubts cannot be silenced, and certainty cannot be reached.

But not only are there differences of opinion on the time when Kalidasa, the "Indian Shakespeare," flourished; there are similar differences of opinion as to the works which Kalidasa wrote It may, indeed, be now regarded as settled that the Sakuntala, the Raghuvansha, the Vikramowashi, the Meghaduta, and the Kumarasambhava are all works of one and the same mind But there are more works which tradition fathers on the same Kalidasa. The Nalodaya and the Malavikagnimitra are in this predicament. It may be—and, indeed, has been—said that the Nalodaya abounds with jinglings—that the jinglings are a mark of the later and deteriorated Sanskrit style—and that, therefore, it is not a work of Kalidasa. It may be urged *per contra* that we have an instance of these same jingles in a work which has been unanimously allowed to be his; and yet who has thought of questioning the genuineness of the ninth canto of the Raghuvansha? It may be urged again that the Malavikagnimitra cannot boast of those beauties which we admire in the Sakuntala or the Vikramowashi, and that therefore it cannot be of the same authorship with them. But here again, it may be answered, that not everybody's Minerva is born in full panoply like that of Lamb's Scotchman; and that the Malavikagnimitra may have been among the first tentatives of the mind which, when developed, matured the Sakuntala and the Vikramowashi.

The drama before us is founded on an episode of that gigantic poem—or rather congeries of poems, entitled the Mahábhárat—on which, as on an inexhaustible treasury, epic poets and dramatists have freely drawn for their materials. Of course the genius of Kalidasa, like the genius of Shakespeare, did not content itself with *merely* dramatising the episode of the Bharat. He allowed some play to his imagination; and introduced a touch here and there, so as to leave on his work the stamp of his genius.

We shall now proceed to speak of the translation of Mr. Krishna Shastri Rajvade. On the whole, we think the translation very successful. Verse has been rendered into verse, and prose into prose. We may remark by the way that Mr. Krishna Shastri has done well in not hampering himself by attempting to render a Sanskrit stanza by a Marathi stanza in the same metre. This attempt has, we believe, been made by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar in his Gujarathi translation. We hold, however, that a rendering of verse into verse is enough.

Though successful on the whole, however, the translation is not sufficiently literal. In several places we meet with deviations from the text which, we believe, are unnecessary. At page 62, for instance, the addition of the words राजा तूं धन्य आहेस is not only unjustifiable, there being nothing answering to it in the original, but it is clearly incongruous with what follows. On page 110 again, a similar deviation makes the dawn in its inception equivalent to sunrise. These are faults which might have been avoided.

There are also some erroneous renderings which we must now go on to notice. At page 8 अनुपतत: is not translated at all, or is wrongly translated. It means "pursuing." It is merely a different case-formation of the word in अनुपतति which occurs in the stanza immediately preceding.

A very important omission occurs on page 9; the word रुपित्वा occurring in the original Sanskrit has not been translated at all. We have called this an important omission; and for this reason. It is an omission which, if it does not convey a positively wrong idea about the machinery of the ancient Hindoo stage, at any rate does not convey as unambiguous an idea about that machinery as the original Sanskrit. रथवेगं रुपयित्वा, means "representing the rapid running of a chariot." That word "representing" which has nothing answering to it in the translation before us, clearly shows that the ancient Hindoo dramatists were obliged, like Shakespeare in Henry V., to ask the spectators to

"Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them."

There are minor inaccuracies further on हरितो हरींश्च is rendered by "the horses of the sun." It should be "the horses of the sun and of Indra." द्वाराणि at page 16 is wrongly rendered, it signifies "means," not "signs." दक्षिणेन वृत्तघाटिकां at page 17 is not correctly translated The construction here is ruled by a special sutra of Panini, which seems to have escaped the translator's notice. The words of Dushyanta, at page 26, when he gets an opportunity for discovering himself are not correctly rendered.

On page 31 occurs a curious incongruity. In one place the king is properly addressed by Anasuya in what is called the "respectful" plural; two or three sentences more, however, and he seems to be thought worthy of a singular only. It may be a misprint; but it is not mentioned among the errata at the end of the volume.

There are, we believe, similar inaccuracies which we have met with, but need not now point out. We would prefer to shelve the ungrateful task of finding fault with an otherwise praiseworthy production—the rather that these faults lie in minor points, instances of which have been already given. Had the faults been graver ones, we should have certainly thought it our duty to point them out in greater detail. As it is, the task may be safely left unperformed. We need only remark generally that the renderings of the compounds in Kalidasa's text seem to us to be not very happy from a stylistic point of view. We may also remark that some inaccuracies have crept into the translation, which might have been avoided had the translator made up his mind not to indulge in any unnecessary deviations from his text.

In conclusion, we would congratulate Mr. Vinayakrao Gopalrao Ghosalkar on the "get-up" of this book. We only wish that such books came out oftener than at present. And we would suggest to future translators of Sanskrit works, that they should make it a point not to deviate from their originals, except when such deviations are necessitated or justified by the exigencies of a different idiom.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th and 29th November, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th December

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th Nov., and 6th and 7th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st December is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 0	0 15
,, Calcutta	6 58	1 39
,, Madras	12 59	4 23

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Veray, from Cochin.
For Post, from Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

16TH DECEMBER.

CALCUTTA at present may be aptly compared to a theatre filled to the roof, but with the curtain still down owing to the non-arrival of the principal actor, and the consequent delay in the commencement of the performance. Our principal actor, or in other words the Duke of Edinburgh, is not to arrive it seems till the 22nd of this month, and so, to continue the simile, his prospective audience must needs amuse themselves as best they can in the meantime. I don't know whether, owing to the delay, there is any social throwing of orange peel, or whistling from the galleries, but I can answer for the ceaseless popping of corks, not however of ginger-beer bottles, but of the magic champagne, as balls and dinner parties seem to be endless, and augur well for Calcutta society being "fit to go" when the fun becomes more fast and furious than ever on the appearance of the Prince.

In addition to the usual Calcutta magnates, we have here, as of course you know, your Governor from Bombay, Lord Napier from Madras, the Commissioner of Mysore, the Commissioner of Burmah, and an endless host of people more or less entitled to be called "big," whilst last but not least, Mr. Rivett-Carnac

BOMBAY.

Mr. Ambalal Sakurlal, LL. B., has been appointed acting head master of the Surat High School.

Rain at Bassein.—We learn that there was a heavy fall of rain at Bassein on Saturday and Sunday last.

A new weekly Guierater Newspaper, it is said, is shortly to be started in Bombay under the auspices of some influential native residents.

Railway Stations.—Several new stations in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are shortly to be opened between Baroda and Surat.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, on Saturday the 18th December, was 56 feet 1 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 53 feet 9 inches.

The Mazagon Concerts.—On Monday evening there was a concert of sacred music and several readings in The Wilderness at Mazagon. In point of attendance the entertainment was not up to its predecessors, but there were a good number of performers.

Railway Offence.—Yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Goolam Hoosein Rujubally, a Borah, was fined fifty rupees for giving a wrong description of certain goods booked by him at the Boree Bunder station for conveyance to Khundwah.

The *Kathiawar Samachar* contains a notice under the signature of Colonel Anderson announcing that the Raja of Vankaner has suspended for one year the levy of all state dues on the export of corn from his territories, and that he has stored up a large quantity of it for distribution among the poor.

The s.s. Ethiopia, Captain McCollum, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Quartermaster F. W. Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. Duguid, Mrs. Whatt, Ensign T. P. Gosling, Mr. W. G. Wharton, and Mrs. Sigg. For Colombo—Mr. Perwick. For Vingorla—Mr. Slight.

The s.s. Mahratta, Captain Scott, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Brooks, junior, five Misses and two children, Mr. W. H. Seale, and Rev. John Cain. From Gopalpore—Mr. D. A. Hume, and two constables in charge of two native convicts. From Coconada—Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, Mr. W. D. Renchard, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and Dr. Dickinson. From Madras—Messrs. Cockburn, Pereira, and Mr. H. B. Gregg. From Point de Galle—Mr. Gilchrist. From Colombo—Captain Warnes. From Tuticorin—Mr. S. G. Head. From Beypore—Dr. Morphew, Lieut. Booth, Ensign McAusland, Mrs. Folly, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberts and two children, Major Griffin, Captain and Mrs. Engertorm and infant, Masters W. and F. Maidan, Master Godfrey, one hundred and fifty-three men, twelve women, twenty children, and forty-three followers of the 1st Royal Regiment. From Cannanore—Mrs. Davey and child, and Mr. Mayhew.

The Gujerater Maharajas are fast losing their supporters one way or the other. Three of their most leading and staunch supporters, Messrs. Gokuldas Liladhur Pasta, Mukundas Morarji and Dayal Khemji, have declared insolvency, with liabilities respectively amounting to twenty-two, three, and five lakhs of rupees. Some of these men had an unenviable notoriety in the famous libel case. The Maharajas themselves have lost their deposits by the insolvency of some of these their followers. It is reported that only three more big names can be counted among the votaries of the living incarnations of Krishna, and that within a few days they will also unfortunately swell the list of Insolvent Debtors!—*Hindu Prakash.*

The Weather at Poona.—The weather is still sultry and cloudy. On Friday and Saturday last there was a heavy fall of rain, but during the day and night, on the afternoon of Sunday, very heavy rain fell at Kirkee, and we further learn from accounts received from the neighbourhood of Poona that heavy rain fell at Poorundhur and Singhur talookas. The fall of rain ranged at Poona is one inch and seventy-five cents. It is said that should the rain continue, it will cause great injury to the saloo and toor crops; but at the same time it will prove beneficial to the gram and wheat crops.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 21.

Sentence of Death annulled, with severe comments.—In a case of "murder" from Kurnool, in which the acting Sessions Judge, Mr. Hutchins, passed a sentence of death on two men, subject to the usual confirmation, the High Court quashed the conviction, and directed the unconditional release of the prisoners, observing that the whole case had not a leg to stand upon, the direct evidence being that of the person who was admitted as Queen's evidence, and that evidence being highly suspicious; that the case seemed to have grown up in the police;" that the circumstantial evidence was absurd and preposterous; and that it would be "most rash, under the circumstances, to uphold the conviction."—*Madras Times*, Dec. 17.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 20th, 8-55 A.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

Galle, 21st, 6 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 21st, 11-55 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 16th Dec., 2-50 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 4-16 P.M.

Malabar Point, 21st, 6 A.M.—Office opened.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

We are glad to report the return of Professor Bushell to Bombay. He has come by the s.s. Gunga. It is now about three years since he was last here, but his interesting entertainments as an "electric illusionist" are not forgotten. We believe he has a great deal that is new to amuse the public with during his present visit, and we hope he will find the public appreciative.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ,

The B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. Magdala, Captain Thompson, will proceed to-day (22nd Dec.) to Suez and Aden with the following passengers:—For Suez—Colonel Davies, Mr. McAdam, Mr. Henry Kriespachine, Lieutenant Davies, Major Pierce, Colonel Baugh, Mr. H. C. Peile, Captain and Mrs. Boswell, Dr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. S. Brooke, Mr. T. O. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cope, Mr. Macallons, Captain Firth, Major, Mrs., and Miss Blanchard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and two children, Mr. P. Moriette, Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb, Rev. F. De Silva, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Gortzakoff, Mr. S. Brooke, one hundred and fifty-three men, twelve women, twenty children, and forty-three followers of the 1st Royal Regiment. From Cannanore—Mrs. Davey and child, and Mr. Mayhew.

A Parisian author has translated Shakespere's line, "Out, brief candle," into French thus, "Get out, you short candle."

The boy who, when asked to what trade he would wish to be brought up, replied, "I will be a trustee, because ever since papa has been a trustee we have had pudding every day," was a wise child in his generation.

Here is a morsel of consolation for usurers. A French paper narrates that a Normand peasant confessed to his priest that he had lent money at 9 per cent. "That's very bad of you," said the priest; "God, my son, will not pardon you that usury." "Bah! mon pere," was the rejoinder; "I know pretty well what I was about; my 9, seen from above, is only 6."

An American paper announces the death, in a poor-house, of Mr. Drake who sank the first petroleum oil well in the United States. At one time the deceased is said to have been worth £200,000. Forever care appears to have been taken of the first derrick and engine set up by that enterprising "prospector," than of himself, for we read that a monument is about to be erected in which the engine will be preserved, while the derrick still mounts guard over the well.

It is evident that the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* must take the first place among dwelling editors. M. Paul de Cassagnac pales his ineffectual fire by the side of such a hero. The American editor finds it necessary to place the following intimation at the head of his news:—"The editor of this paper, in consequence of the number of analogous engagements previously contracted, will find himself compelled till Easter, or Trinity, to refuse challenges from his honourable adversaries, political or otherwise."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Poor Sir Joseph Hawley!—One can hardly wonder that he has become desperate at last. According to "Argus," wherever he goes, "a wicked and dogged spies at his heels. If he dines at a club or hotel, he is instantly surrounded by a rush of waiters, who under pretence of assiduous service hang about the table in order to pick up scraps of talk for the benefit of the inquirers. It is a fine thing, no doubt, to win the Derby or St. Leger, and £18,000—Sir Joseph Hawley's gain in stakes last year—is not a bad return from a small stud; but these triumphs are dearly bought at the cost of all the torture involved in being perpetually hunted by sporting editors and occasionally libelled into the bargain. There is a limit to human endurance in such a case, and it is perhaps scarcely surprising that now Sir Joseph has a couple of his enemies in his power he should be disposed to show them little mercy. In refusing apologies and pressing on the criminal information against the *Sporting Times* and *Man about Town*, he is doubtless anxious to "make an example" for the encouragement of other members of the sporting press.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your numerous military readers inform me where Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment was quartered in 1850 in the month of May?—I am, &c., DIX.

18th December.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNGA.

The Bombay and Bengal S. N. Co.'s steamer Gunga, Captain Child, arrived in the harbour on Monday night from Suez. She brings the following passengers:—From Suez—Colonel Waddington, Mrs and the Misses (2) Waddington; Major G. M. Martin, Captain M. McLeod, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons and four children, Rev. Mr. Harding and Mrs. Harding, Dr. R. Scott, Mrs. C. B. Walker and infant, Mrs. L. Rowland, Mrs. R. Neile, Mrs. Helena Stewart and three children, the Misses (2) Davies, Miss Paisnick, Mr. Lady and three children; Messrs. L. Bushell, Bicknell, L. Woltge, Forwood, R. Baker, W. Jamieson, James Pearse, S. R. Martin, L. V. V. Naynda, V. T. de Grand, Pietro Guiviere, and Benedito Giovanini. From Aden—Mr. John Selby.

THE SHRIVANEE FAIR AT TARDEO.

The annual fair at Tardeo commenced on Saturday and has been observed every evening since. There was the usual display of stalls along the road, and the background was brilliantly lighted up by the illuminations in connection with Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett's bungalow and dhurumsallah. Among the stalls there was that wonderful fish of which the native papers have written. A ticket invited all visitors to the fair, to "come and see this fish like man"—"this fish" being very much more like the body of a fish neatly jointly to the head of a young monkey, than to any semblance of a man. There did did not seem to be a great rush on the keeper of the exhibition; but there was no doubt that the curiosity exposed in the glass case was very well made—much more neatly than a fowl with horns shown at Mahim fair some time since, the horns being grafted into the head with copper wire. There was a great crowd of natives at the fair and the temple, and they were delighted by a grand display of fireworks at night. On Monday night Mr. Venayek entertained a large number of guests, European ladies and gentlemen; his grounds were prettily illuminated; and there was a splendid display of fireworks.

SUICIDE BY A PURDASEE.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday at Camatesepoora concerning the death of Dwarkadas, a Purdasee, who cut his throat with a razor on the previous night. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner that the deceased had been in the habit of visiting a woman named Ellee, who lived in the 11th Camatesepoora Lane. On Monday night deceased went to visit her and demanded of her two rupees. She said she had none, and that she did not want to remain with him as he did not protect her. Deceased said "If you don't bring two rupees I'll take your life." He then ordered some native sweetmeat. Ellee went out and purchased some and handed it to the deceased. The latter said "Now sit down here and eat a portion of it." The woman left the room immediately and went to fetch water. A minute or two after she left the room she heard a noise as if something had fallen. She ran into the room and saw to her surprise her paramour in a pool of blood. He was partially sensible and she asked him what was the matter with him. He replied, "I had come to kill you, but as you went out to fetch water you are saved." She raised an alarm, the police came to the spot, and found a razor lying by his side near his right hand. He died in a few minutes after their arrival. Dr. Gray was of opinion that the deceased had inflicted a wound in his throat with his own hands with a sharp instrument. Verdict—"The deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat."

MR. PRATT AGAIN.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We understand that a memorial from Mr. E. Pratt to the R. H. the Secretary of State for India went to England by the last mail. We believe that Mr. Pratt's memorial has entered very fully into the state of the Municipal officers of this city as a justification of the strong measures taken by him; and it is indeed worthy of remark that Government, while severely punishing Mr. Pratt for his earnest advocacy of public interests, have carried out all the measures advocated by him and stopped the abuses which he exposed. The illegal fees of the Elphinstone Company are terminated, or soon will be, by the resumption of their property. The abuses of the Company's servants in exercising without authority, judicial and magisterial powers, have been already quietly stopped; and lastly, that extraordinary and illegal farm of the Municipal duty on tobacco under Act IV. of 1857 which Mr. Pratt had protested against by giving up a fourth of his monthly salary, has been also abruptly put an end to by the farmer's failure to pay the usua quarterly instalment of about forty thousand rupees, a further loss to the Municipality, which very discreetly was not discussed at the late budget meetings. All these things, we are informed, have been fully noticed by Mr. Pratt in his memorial; and it remains to be seen whether the natives of Bombay will accord to him such moral support as a respectful expression of their opinion could not fail to afford.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st December.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Stripes.—Crusina Jemajee, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a pair of tom-toms belonging to Mytheputee Bapoo, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Babajee Urjoon, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a book in possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Auncsley, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Dhackoo Ettoo was convicted of stealing Rs. 28 in cash belonging to Pudma Pitamber, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21st Dec.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Assault.—Luxamon Gunnoo and Govind Babajee were each fined Rs. 10 for assaulting Juggonath Balkrishna.

Theft.—Betroo Jujoo was charged with stealing a quantity of dr cocoanuts belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

A French newspaper, rebuking the inaccuracy of its contemporaries, paraphrases Voltaire's saying about the Holy Roman Empire. The journals announced the generous act of M. Raymond, who, on dying, bequeathed 50,000 francs to the brigadiers and poor soldiers of the Gendarmerie. There are some errors in this account, says the conscientious editor: First, M. Raymond is not dead; secondly, he never existed: thirdly, he had no fortune; and fourthly, he has left nothing to either poor or gendarmes. With these exceptions the news is correct.

It is not too much to say that one of the most important men in France at this hour is Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. But who is he? The question has been often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. On the one hand he is said by some to be the son of Charles X.; and those who judge from personal appearance alone might have some show of reason on their side, inasmuch as the Bishop bears a remar able resemblance to the last Bourbon king. Others connect him with Talleyrand. All that is known of Monseigneur Dupanloup's past life is that in consequence of certain informalities about his birth there were some difficulties at Rome about his ordination. Shortly after taking orders he became curé of the parish of St. Roch, at Paris, and was always employed by the Court in preaching, preparing for confirmation, &c., the various members of the Royal Family. He was subsequently transferred to Tours, where he remained as grand-vicaire until his promotion to the see of Orleans in 1857.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

In a late number of your magazine, you speak of the bucolic love for wonder-working charms; but, I think, Londoners are not exempt from the same folly. Recently, while riding up Ludgate Hill, I was assured by a bus-driver that he knew an infallible remedy for rheumatism, and on inquiry he informed me that if I would carry about in my pocket a potato which I had stolen, rheumatic pains would disappear. Shortly afterwards, mentioning this to a gentleman who has made his fortune in trade in the City, he produced from his pocket what appeared to be a flat black pebble, which he told me was a potato that he had stolen, and had carried about in his pocket till it had shrivelled up to its then state. He assured me that its effects in relieving him of the pain had been marvellous; but that it had got worn out now, he supposed, from the time he had had it, and he thought he must steal another, as the pains were returning.—*Once a Week.*

"Bread plays a more important part than we think of, in the most sumptuous feasts," Sidney Smith remarked one day at dinner. It serves as a landing place to the flights of dishes we call courses. It reposes the palate between the various dainties we are summoned to eat, not merely to *eat*. It supplies us with a resource when we are taken aback in any way. If some one at table touches on an awkward subject we can look away and call for some bread. If we do not wish to answer an impertinent question we can fill our mouths with bread. If we are nervous or shy we can trifle with it, "as you are doing now [to a young lady beside him.] You are a little afraid of me?" "Oh no, I am not," she answered, blushing. "Yes, my dear, you are. You have made quite a little heap of crumbs. I always crumble my bread when I dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury." If I had time to grapple with the subject I would publish a little essay—"Thoughts on Bread." Bread is to delicate flavours what light is to colours. It brings them out, separates, blends, and gives its due preponderance to each. In artificial fabrics we employ white for this purpose. The most brilliant colours put side by side without this relief will be comparatively dull. They mix together and lose their distinctness. It is the white that shows them off to advantage. See how sparkling are the English and French flags, for example, or that of the T.Y.C. They glitter like jewels in the air. What bread is to a feast, what white is to colour, such is commonplace to conversation.—*Once a Week.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 18th November.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

Krishnabhut Hirbangee Timunbhut vs. Kupabhut Mahalabhut and others.

This was a special appeal from a decree of the acting Judge of Canara at Carwar. The original suit was decided by the Moonsiff of Compta, who rejected the claim; and the acting Judge confirmed the decree. The claim in the original suit was to establish plaintiff's right to officiate as a priest along with defendant Kupabhut of the temple of Mahableshwur at Gokurn and to receive a moiety of the emoluments.

The Chief Justice, in giving decision, said—The plaint in this suit stated that the plaintiff was a hereditary priest of a temple, and that in 1813 the right of worship was divided between his ancestors and the ancestors of the first defendant; that his father had performed the rites and received the emoluments during his life, but he died whilst the plaintiff was an infant; and on the plaintiff's attaining his majority and seeking to assume his share in the worship and its emoluments, he had been prevented by the defendants, who, except the first, were the headmen of the temple; and the plaint sought to have the plaintiff's right to officiate and to take a moiety of the proceeds of the ceremonies established. The plaintiff's father having died more than six years, but less than twelve years, before the commencement of the suit, and the plaintiff having attained his majority more than three years before it, the Moonsiff of Compta, by whom the suit was tried, held that it was barred by the law of limitation; and the District Court on appeal confirmed his decree, holding that the suit was not for land or interest in land; and the plaintiff has appealed to this Court on the ground that this decision is erroneous. The question to be determined is, whether the suit comes within clause, 12, section 1 of Act 14 of 1859, as a suit for the recovery of immoveable property or an interest in immoveable property. I agree with the District Judge that the hereditary nature of the estate does not of itself make the office immoveable property and affect the term of limitation; but in the absence of any interpretation clause, such as there is in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, I think we ought, in applying the law of limitation between Hindoos, to include in the term "immoveable property," whatever in the Hindoo law is understood to be such. In *Macnaghten's Principles*, page 1, the learned author says—"Property according to the Hindoo law is of four descriptions, real, personal, ancestral, and acquired. I use the terms 'real' and 'personal' in preference to the terms 'moveable' and 'immoveable,' because although the latter words would furnish a more strict translation of the expressions in the original, yet the Hindoo law classes amongst things immoveable property which is of an opposite nature, such as slaves and *corrodies* or assignments on land." A *corrody*, according to Jimva (*Daya Bhaga, chapter* 11., *section* 13) signifies anything which has been promised, deliverable annually or monthly, or at any other fixed periods. In *Elleerling on Inheritance*, section 206, it is stated that the right of performing the religious ceremonies of certain classes of people as Poorohit, is by custom considered as an alogous to real property; and in 2 *Strange's Hindoo Law*, p. 363 Mr. Colebrook says that if an office in a family be hereditary, the dues or profits appertaining to it must be subject to be shared, but in such cases it classes with immoveables; and it would seem that the classing hereditary offices with immoveable property in section 1 of regulation 5 of 1827, was in consequence of the custom amongst Hindoos to consider them as immoveable property. Although, therefore, the office of a priest in a temple, when it is not annexed to the ownership of any land, or held by virtue of such ownership, may not in the ordinary sense of the term be immoveable property; but is an incorporal hereditament of a personal nature, yet being, by the custom of Hindoos, classed with immoveable property and so regarded in their law, I think, in a suit between them, it should be held to be within clause 12 of section 1. of Act 14 of 1859 by analogy to the rule that what are to be deemed immoveables, is determined by the *lex rei sitæ*. The decrees of both the lower courts must, therefore, be reversed and the suit be remanded for re-trial.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—The question in this case is, whether the hereditary priestship is of the nature of immoveable property or no. The Moonsiff and District Judge have found it not to be, and have applied clause 16, section 1 of Act 14 of 1859 to it and held the claim barred. In special appeal No. 425 of 1866, I was a party with Mr. Justice Tucker to a decision in which we held as follows:—"The privilages and precedence to establish a right to which the present action was brought, were attached to an hereditary office and were consequently what is termed in Hindoo law *Nibandha*, and partake of the character of immoveable property (Strange's Manual, p. 34, section 139, and Strange, p. 363, appendix to chapter 9);" and we held the claim came under clause 12, section 1 of the Limitation Act. There is in my mind no doubt but that this priestship is of the nature of those hereditary offices mentioned in Regulation 5 of 1827, section 1, and therefore, if either party had set up a title by prescription, we must, I think, have applied that law to it. If, therefore, under one state of affairs we must have treated it as immoveable, I do not see how we can treat it otherwise when applying another law to it, which law lays down no definition of immoveable property, but assuming property of two sorts, provides limitation for both. When we look into the Hindoo law, we find no division of property into moveable and immoveable; but those terms have been used by English writers thereon for convenience in describing certain descriptions of property. *Nibandha* is a Sanskrit word, and in Yate's Sanskrit Dictionary (Calcutta 1846,) it is said to mean a grant of immoveable property, that is *Stheevara* or immoveable. Mr. Justice Strange in his Manual, which has been quoted above, states, as coming under what he describes as immoveable property, "so also do fees or perquisites due under a permanent title and which are designated *Nibandha*," (2nd edition, p. 139.) Colebrooke, in his Digest, vol. 1, p. 375, describes the position of Poorohits and Agraharna priests, and says they are considered hereditary offices, while Elleerling (p. 96, sections 206 and 207) states that by custom these offices are considered analogous to real property. To refer again to *Nibandha*, there is a note by Sutherland in 2 *Strange, pages* 12 *and* 13, which states that *Vrith* is the same as *Nibandha*, hereditary, and therefore treated as immoveable, and in page 363 incorporal hereditaments are hereditary property. In Stokes, p. 201, verse 9 of the Daya Bhaga, chapter 2, in discussing the difference between the property the father has power over and what he has not, the text of Yagnavalkya is mentioned thus—"The ownership of father and son is the same in land which was acquired by his father, or on a *Corrody*, or in chattels." Now, the three words used in the original for land, *Corrody*, and chattels, are—*khu*, land; *nibandha*, corrody; and dravya, *i. e.*, things, monies, &c. Colebrooke calls it chattels, but Strange considers it "slaves." Now, these are the immoveable property contrasted with the moveable in verses 22 and 23, p. 204, over which the father has power, and I think that as over the former, the father's right was limited, the distinction between those two lists is the proper distinction to be made among Hindoos, between what in English law would be termed moveable and immoveable, or personal and real. I consider, therefore, that this further examination into the Hindoo law books shows that the view taken by Mr. Justice Tucker and myself in Special Appeal 425 of 1866 was correct, and I entirely concur with my Lord that it requires us to apply clause 12 of section 1 of the Limitation Act to this suit and so hold the claim not barred, and reverse the decree and remand the case for trial on its merits.

The Artist Kaulbach is said to be engaged in the composition of a picture representing our Saviour driving the speculators and self-seekers out of the Œcumenical Council, as He once did the money-changers out of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Dr. Mayer of Heilbrom discusses the following vital question arising out of the law of the conservation of forces:—Does it follow, from Sir W. Thomson's theory, that the heat of the sun is due to the fall of meteors into it, that the universe is likely to be brought to a stand-still by the absorption of its motion by countless bodies into ore absorbing mass? It is pleasant to think that, for various reasons which he assigns, Dr. Mayer has come to the conclusion that this catastrophe is not at all likely to occur.—*Once a Week.*

It is rather astonishing, to find in the middle of the nineteenth century a real saint worshipped for the express purpose of winning his favour towards thieving. Yet that this is the case in Reggio we are assured by a contemporary Italian journal. On that day bands of roughs invoke their patron saint, and then proceed solemnly to rob the benvoceste. In Florence the same saint is worshipped, but he appears in that town to be looked on rather as the successor of Silenus than Laverna, to be the patron of drunkards than thieves. "On the vigil of St. Martin's Day," writes an Italian correspondent from Florence, "we believed we were transported back into the Middle Ages: the principal streets of the town were scoured by gangs of 'gamins,' trumpets and horns in their hands, deafening the passers-by with their infernal din." He also adds that the main market place was set up an altar to St. Martino, with two magnificent bulls' horns suspended over it, illuminated with lanterns. This was the object of reverence to many of the passers-by.

We have read or heard of collectors of all possible and impossible objects. Phlegmatic Dutchmen have been known to pay fabulous sums for dodo's eggs, china collectors will give onheard-of prices for plates and saucers, which become a source of constant anxiety to them; others, again, with a patience worthy of a nobler proccupation, have been known to obtain an almost complete collection of postage-stamps. But M. Nestor-Ricqueplan, the author of "Parisine," &c., has hit upon a line of collecting in which he has certainly had no predecessors, and in which, for a time at least, he need fear but few rivals. And that the may, we hope, obtain cheaply the objects of his search. M. Roqueplan collects—not the manuscripts of old plays, or the wigs of great actors, or the rouge-pots of dead actresses, but simply—warming-pans! In his apartment in the Boulevard Haussmann he has devoted a gallery to the exhibition of these utensil "de la vie intime." There you may see more or less authentic warming-pans of Diand de Poitiers, Mary Queen of Scots, Catherine de Medicis, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Mdlle. de la Vallière, Mdlle. de Fontange, Mdme. Pompadour, and Marie Antoinette. *Chacun a son goût.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes at the St. Mary's Institution took place, as we have already reported, on Thursday. The following are the most interesting passages in the annual report which was submitted to the meeting:—"The number of boys on the list shows the slight increase of 2 on last year's number, there being at present 194 boarders of all classes, and 132 day-scholars on the rolls. The accommodation the house affords, with difficulty admits of an increase in the number of boarders; several applications had in consequence to be deferred to the following year, when new arrangements will enable the managers of the school to provide for a greater number. There is another ground of satisfaction in this year's events. It was very desirable, that such boys, as should pass the University entrance examination, might be allowed to compete for the higher University degrees on as advantageous terms as had before been afforded them at St. Mary's. Our application for affiliation to the University, as a College of Arts, was favourably received, and the grace at a meeting of the Senate was unanimously passed:—'That St. Mary's Institution be recognized by the University as a College in Arts under the name of St. Francis Xavier's College, Bombay.' We are certainly grateful to the Senate for the honour thus conferred, and shall endeavour to put forth our strength for the good of science and the advancement of higher education in the Presidency. The studies have progressed favourably during the year under report. It will certainly give great pleasure to the generous benefactors of the house to know, that their liberality in providing prizes for the pupils, together with the more stringent rules for the award of those prizes, has had a most salutary effect on the results of the studies. At the last inspection by the Government Inspector, we presented 164 boys for examination under the Standards for Grants-in-aid. The Grand-in aid was Rs. 4,636, far greater than in any of the previous years. It will besides prove interesting to know, that in the I. Standard every boy passed with credit; in the II. Standard, there was the same result; in the III. Standard all likewise passed with credit, with the exception of one boy; in the IV. Standard, of 19 boys presented all appear to have passed with credit, but the papers of 2 boys must have been mislaid. In the V. Standard of 19 boys, who were presented under all heads, 17 passed with credit. Again of the 13 European or Eurasian boys, eligible for the personal allowance granted by Government, 9 obtained their certificate in the IV., and one in the V. Standard. The recent Government decision cancelling that allowance will be a sore disappointment to those pupils, whose efforts have been crowned with success. It is admitted on all hands that the Government scheme proved a decided success. It has given an impulse to education, which even the projectors themselves could not have anticipated. It is therefore the more to be regretted, that just at the moment, when the Director of Public Instruction pronounced it a success, it should be put aside. On the 16th September last, the Institution forwarded the names of 10 pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination—of these nine only presented themselves for examination: the thoughtlessness of one parent having withdrawn the tenth, who had every moral certainty of passing, six weeks before the Examination was held—of these nine, seven have been successful—Alexander Alemao, Luis D'Mello, Thomas D'Monte, Thomas Dunoon, James Russel Goldsmith, William Mangan and Henry Rennison. It is pleasing to be able to record that the Cowasjee Jehangheer Latin Scholarship has for the second time been gained by one of our pupils, Thomas D'Monte, the second time in the only two years it has as yet been awarded. Considering the small number of those who passed this examination—142 out of 835 candidates,—though our result might have been more successful, the Institution may be proud of its champions. The health of the Institution has upon the whole been very good indeed in the second half of the year; it was the same with the great majority of the boys, the hospital being empty for many months together. Nevertheless, we lost in the course of the year three boys. We had likewise in April last a severe visitation of the *measles*, which spread rapidly among 60 boys. However, we are happy to say, none died of the disease, nor were there any consequences of the sickness afterwards. St. Mary's Institution may now be said to have outgrown its dimensions, though its accommodation is large. It has therefore been decided to transfer the 5th and the matriculation classes of St. Mary's High-School to the new buildings on the Esplanade, where those classes as well as the legitimate College studies will be resumed next January. We cannot close this report without conveying our most heartful thanks to the gentlemen, who have this year even more liberally than last year, contributed to the St. Mary's Prize-fund. The sum collected is Rs. 1,200."

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court yesterday:—

SUIT BY THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY.

The Apollo Press Company (Limited) brought a suit against Veerjee Purshotum to recover Rs. 5,790, the amount of an account for pressing cotton on their premises at Colaba. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 9 per cent. from 30th September till judgment, and further interest at 6 per cent. and costs. Speedy execution was ordered.

KORAR DUNJEE *vs.* GOVERDHUN KALLABHOY.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,200, lent on 23rd July 1865. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 9 per cent. from 23rd July 1865, costs, and speedy execution.

CLAIM ON TITLE-DEEDS.

Saruswutteebaee, widow, sued Withoba Pandoorung to enforce a charge on land, the title-deeds of which had been lodged with the defendant. The plaintiff sued as executrix of her husband. Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Green for the defendant. The amount of money lent had been Rs. 801, borrowed in August 1861, at 12 per cent., and the interest up till 7th November last was Rs. 792, making a total claim of Rs. 1,593, of which Rs. 88 had been paid at different times. Mr. Green asked leave to file a written statement on the ground that the debt was prescribed; but His Lordship held that the Statute of Limitation did not apply in this case and so refused the application.

Mr. Latham said, in the course of the case that Government had taken a part of the land under Act VI. of 1857, and there was at present a sum of Rs. 2,254, the result of that, in the hands of the Accountant General, and the plaintiff asked in default of non-payment that the Accountant General should be directed to pay over the amount to her.

His Lordship said he would give decree for the amount with interest and costs; allow liberty to the plaintiff to give notice to the Accountant General that he would move for the payment of whatever sum there might be in his hands forming part of the proceeds of the mortgaged lands to the plaintiff in satisfaction of the decree; and order that in the event of that not being sufficient and the decree not satisfied within six months then the rest of the land should be sold.

Mr. Green remarked that that would be doing away with the rule that a man should have six months for the payment.

His Lordship replied that it would not. The property was now realized, and suppose he did not take any notice of this the plaintiff would be entitled to apply at once for payment of the money in the hands of the Accountant General.

Mr. Green said his client only wished to save trouble and expense.

His Lordship remarked that he knew the client referred to was always anxious to save trouble and expense in litigation,—that was one of the yearnings of his heart. (A laugh).

Decree was then given for the amount with interest, costs, and interest, and liberty was given to apply in Chambers, on notice to the Accountant General and defendant, for payment of the sum in the hands of the former; and in the event of that not being sufficient power was given to sell the property.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court yesterday:—

HAJEE ISMAEL HAJEE HUBIB *vs.* HAJEE ABDA RAHIMTOOLA.

Mr. McCulloch for the plaintiff said this was a suit to recover Rs. 4,000-9-8, money advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant and paid to him on an account stated between them—the account being that kept by the defendant in the course of his duty as cashkeeper to the plaintiff. The money claimed in the plaint was lost from the cash-box that was in defendant's charge, and he alleged that the box had been broken open by some thief while Rs. 4,000 stolen therefrom. As the same sort of accident had unfortunately happened on several former occasions, the plaintiff declined to believe the defendant's account of the loss; and it appeared, too, that at the time the money was lost, defendant was endeavouring to raise money for the purpose of paying for some cotton on his own account.

Mr. Marriott, for the defence, said his client did not by any means admit that the money was in his hands at the time it was lost. It was kept in a strong box which was broken into during defendant's absence in the house, where he had gone on the business of his employers. Of that box, plaintiff kept one key, and defendant another.

The plaintiff gave evidence, and the case was adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Mahomed Jaitha brought a suit against the above Company to recover Rs. 4,377. Mr. A. C. Brice, the liquidator of the Company, is now in Europe. The Company has no assets, but there are some outstandings due to it, against which it was thought the plaintiff might recover. Mr. Marriott and Mr. McCulloch were counsel for the plaintiff; there was no defence. The Court gave a decree for the amount claimed, and granted speedy execution.

Jetha Bhima *vs.* Joseph Miguel Duarte and Domingo da Silva.

The defendant Duarte did not enter any appearance, but the second appeared and consented to a decree being passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,533-8-0, the sum claimed—which was the amount of principal and interest due on five promissory notes given by the first defendant and for the payment of which the second defendant had become surety. The Court accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff, and immediate execution was issued against the first defendant. Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

A CONTRADICTION.

A short time ago the *Western Star* mentioned the death of a Mr. Faunce in the Red Sea. The statement of our contemporary has drawn forth the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WESTERN STAR."

Sir,—A paragraph in your paper of the 20th ultimo, headed "Death of Mr. Faunce in the Red Sea,"—containing the statement that a Mr. Faunce, son of the late General Faunce, had lately died in the Red Sea from excessive drinking—having been this morning brought to my notice, I beg to inform you that the whole statement is, in every respect, a gross and unmitigated falsehood. I also request you will contradict it fully in your next issue, apologizing at the same time for inserting such a scurrilous falsehood in your paper.

Should this not be done within one fortnight from to-day, I will take other proceedings to obtain satisfaction.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

B. B. Faunce,
Lieut., Madras Staff Corps,
Adjt. 23rd Regt. N. I.

Quilon, 2nd Dec. 1869.

COTTON FRAUDS LEGISLATION.

(*Madras Times*, Dec. 17.)

It has long been an undecided question in the Madras Chamber of Commerce, whether the introduction of an Act into this Presidency, similarly framed to the Cotton Frauds Act of Bombay, is a step which it would be expedient for them to urge upon the consideration of Government. There is every reason to believe that Government would readily accede to the request if made. The Chamber lately, through its Secretary, addressed a letter to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces, asking his opinion on the subject, but that gentleman, while conveying a large amount of information relative to the cotton trade in his own districts, courteously declines to give the advice asked for, on the grounds that he is altogether unacquainted with the circumstances of the cotton trade of Madras. The mercantile community is therefore very much in the position it occupied before. In reviewing the subject, we ought to remember, that the Cotton Frauds Act which has been in operation in Bombay since 1867, by no means gives unmingled satisfaction to the merchants of the sister Presidency. Indeed, they appear to lose no opportunity of opposing it. It may also be borne in mind, and this probably in some measure accounts for the hostility of the Bombay mercantile community to the Act, that direct legislative interference in matters of trade is not altogether in keeping with the preconceived notions of Englishmen—among whom "free trade" has become a watchword. At the same time, there can be no question that matters in Madras have now arrived at such a pass that serious and careful consideration is imperatively called for, as to the best means of putting an end to the gross and fraudulent system of adulteration that seems to be gaining ground every year.

During the early part of the present season, the proportion of seed and sand found mixed with some parcels of western cotton coming from the interior was actually no less than 20 to 25 per cent.; and though in the activity of the demand then existing for the staple, buyers were found for it at full prices, the consequences of the system are now being felt by an excessive depreciation in the value of this description of cotton in the home market; and until it has retrieved its character, which will hardly be for some time to come—even if the evils of adulteration could be at once suppressed—it is probable that it will take its rank in Liverpool as one of the lowest kinds of Indian cotton imported. This is the more to be reg

ENGLISH FAMILY LIFE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

II.—As it Should Be.

In considering the reasons for the decadence of the home spirit in English family life as it is visible in large towns, and especially in the metropolis, we shall have to touch on more subjects than may at first seem necessary; but these, though apparently irrelevant, bear on the matter directly nevertheless, and all the more when, as in this case, they point to causes which operate in combination. If our sons lead lives wholly independent of their fathers and apart from their mothers and sisters; if the mother knows little and cares less about what her children are doing; if the father entrenches himself in a selfish stolidity and refuses all gay and pleasant intercourse with his family; if the girls run about as they please with little care or guidance and, what is worse, feeling that no one loves them well enough to wish to check or guide them, if not from depravity, yet from very idleness and weariness of life they descend to tricks and escapades which, viewed in the most favourable light, are infinitely degrading and to the mind are definitely vulgarizing—for this state of things there must be a cause, probably several, and it seems worth while to inquire what they may be.

First to be considered are our national character and customs, our religion, and the particular tendency of our present literature and scientific thought, together with the teaching or preaching of the daily press. An exceeding restlessness and an urgent desire to be doing something are always apparent with the young; but in the Anglo-Saxon race they are predominant and indomitable. Moreover, the Anglo-Saxon is naturally impatient of authority unless when selected by himself; masterful, disliking interference, and secretive about his personal concerns. He is likewise a born democrat by nature, and as soon as he has a standing-point he systematically defies the rule of both father and mother. In plays of English origin the outwitting of the parent is the regulation joke, and while we are scandalized at our neighbours' jesting at a breach of the seventh commandment we never hesitate to applaud the breaking of the fifth. Our colonies, peopled by our own race, afford an admirable illustration of this disposition. On the first opportunity, as soon as they imagine themselves able to stand alone, they cry out, "Cease to command us, let us govern ourselves." Sometimes they do this too soon and call for help, promising more submission in future; but by instinct we are made aware that all such professions are entirely temporary and treacherous. America in this, as in most of her other sins, caricature her progenitors. A young American leaves his father's roof at fifteen years old and starts in business with sublime assurance on his own account, and it is merely a figure of speech to speak of a chaperone to a young American lady, who at seventeen is perfectly well able to take care of herself. And this spirit useful if developed in moderation, but troublesome enough otherwise, and it is quite unchecked by our Protestant religion, which his favourable to independent thought and fosters self-reliance more almost than any other. This being granted, easy it is to suppose that our women partake more or less of the same nature—that they also desire independence, activity, some outlet for their energies, something to do of their own management and contrivance, and that when other means fail, undeterred by any deep sentiment of filial reverence, they resort to unlawful means for obtaining what they wish for. With the Latin race it is altogether different. The Celt is proverbial for the strength of the sentiment which exists between parents and children. Irish women are remarkable for their purity and modesty, and the ties which bind families together are deep-seated and enduring. These qualities in the women have been accounted for by their religion which makes much of many virtues by the influence of the confessional. This may be true in part, but we are disposed to think that the clan sentiment which prevails among them has a good deal more to do with it. Even in England the chastity of the lower order of Irish women, even under very unfavourable circumstances, has called forth repeated remarks from our inspectors of lodging-houses; but then, even when these poor women are lax in their observance of their religion, their male relatives always exercise a jealous and vigilant care over them. Fathers, brothers, and a host of itinerant cousins perform this office in all ranks, and would most certainly avenge any affront or wrong which might be offered or endured. This kind of guardianship is not resented, though among Saxons it would be held as unnecessary on the one hand and as an indignity on the other. However this may be, we believe that the "girl of the period" has not yet developed in Ireland, and in the well-bred French world such a thing would be simply a moral impossibility. In hardly any English household would that arrangement be tolerated by which, as in Italy, the married son with his wife and children continues to reside under his father's roof. On the other hand, the sense of duty is immensely strong with us, and on this account English boys and girls are safely trusted with a degree of freedom which to a continental schoolmaster would seem not only absurd but mischievous. But when school days are over, and the education of our young men commences, their ideas of duty become corrupted; they go on as fast and as freely as before, but no longer in the same direction. And as much as we love liberty we do by nature abhor enforced idleness. But see how our girls in the middle classes are placed in London. Increasing in proportion to the other sex, with an ever lessening prospect of marriage, they thus lose their only respectable method of obtaining employment and independence, or what appears to them as such. Given a good deal of energy, ignorance, idleness, a natural taste for defying authority, some ambition and considerable animal spirits, with so little to guide, inform, and discipline them, with an absence of every influence which can idealize these qualities and educate these propensities into usefulness—given all this, can we be surprised that our girls are as they are?

The ties and the spirit of home life in our large towns have been so weakened that in English families of the upper middle classes their mode of existence is this. The father lives up to, or more frequently beyond, his means to keep up his position in society. The son, in order to appear a greater man than he is among his friends, incurs debts which his father has to discharge. To be able to pay for is son's extravagance, the father cuts down the girls' allowance, and for them to ask him for a very small sum to provide for dress, music—anything, in fact, is not palpably intended to gain a husband, is curtly refused. Then the mother cooks the housekeeping accounts with the object of providing either these intellectual luxuries or new dresses and tickets for amusements for her daughters. The young ladies are not ashamed to accept presents, or, indeed, in a manner, to force the young men of their acquaintance to pay for their tickets, cabs, &c.; these youths being often ill able to bear the expense, and feeling rebellious in their hearts at the little consideration and the absence of delicacy thus displayed. We are much afraid that in many a family all respect, happiness, all sense of honour, to say nothing of honesty, are sacrificed to the passion for appearing richer, more influential and fashionable than their means will allow. A spirit of lawlessness is thus produced, and the malcontents exhibit, according to their capacity, rebellion, which is the source of vice and conspiracy, which is the refuge of the weak; the young men defy their parents, and the daughters, deceive them. And thus it is that our "Miss Lucys" are developed—too numerous, too enterprising, very much to be pitied, not a type to be proud of. There is, of course, a great distinction between the girl who obtains her luxuries and amusements and the means of paying for them by accepting the half wondering attentions of a casual stranger—or who seeks clandestinely the society of men entirely unknown to her—and the girl whose livelihood is her shame; but the degradation in either case is only a question of degree.

This is all very sad, but it is all very true; we have to face this spreading social mischief as it is, and if possible to counteract it. As we have before pointed out, it is comparatively unknown in country life, and we showed why this was so. It may not be, and the power of any one to devise a remedy would be in the first immediately, but some steps may be taken that are should be more generally and seriously taken. At least place there dealings with our girls, more consideration in our ing in dealing with our boys, and plain-speaking, sympathy, and sincerity in speech and action. It is not surprising that, when children perceive that the whole aim of their parents is to impose upon the world they should be ready in their turn to impose upon their parents. In the second place, it is a thoroughly bad way to establish a division of society and amusements between the sons and the daughters. The more thorough, intimate, and affectionate the intercourse between brothers and sisters, the better for both, and it is in early life that it can be fostered and strengthened, or the reverse. Our opinion is that the differences in the education, habits, and character of the two sexes make them the best companions for each other, that at the most advantageous society for a girl in her amusements is her father or her brother, and the best friend for a boy or a young man is his mother or his sisters. The old feeling of intense chivalry, not unmixed with masculine jealousy, which used to make the male relatives the natural and vigilant guardians of the honour and the reputation of the women of the family, should be sedulously encouraged. In the average public schoolboy it is usually largely developed, and it is long before one new ideas and the influence of minds essentially vulgarized can teach him to hear the women of his family lightly spoken of without shame and indignation. There is a time both for boys and girls when it is extremely difficult to prevent a collision with parental authority. It is when they first wish to seek their own companions, to go out without explaining where or why. That period is always best spent at school or elsewhere, where a number of others of the same age are under absolute discipline, and where their case is not one of individual hardship. The amount of indulgence in idleness which makes an Italian merely effeminate makes an English boy actively vicious. Full employment, and no inconsiderable amount of healthy physical fatigue, are the best preventives of many evils to the young and vigorous of both sexes. There can be nothing better than for the holidays of older schoolboys to be occupied by a pedestrian or riding excursion to the lakes or elsewhere. A boy of seventeen is quite able and generally zealous to be the protector of his sister a year or two older; and the planning of the treats, the preparations thereto incurred, and self-sacrifices mutually made are pleasant memories in time to come, and create a double affection and confidence, of which it is difficult to overrate the value in after-life. And as years advance send them off together to Switzerland or the Rhine, where knowledge of any kind, whether of economy, of men, of physics, geology, or botany, will be appreciated, and the desire for more stimulated. The father should make himself a companion to his daughter, and should try to understand his sons, and to share and sympathize with their pursuits. The boys should accompany their sisters in their walks and rides, and be encouraged to seek the companionship, and rely on the tenderness, of their mother. The finest characters which we have known among women, the most loyal and tolerant, were those who had been most closely associated with their father or brothers; and the men who are the most noble, patient, and sympathetic, are those who owe much to the untiring sympathy and wise counsels of a mother, or who have been in intimate and constant contact in the family circle with genial-hearted and accomplished women. These may seem small and inadequate remedies, and that they are inapplicable to those who have grown up under the present system we admit; but they are put forward by way of illustrating what we mean; for the principle which they inculcate lies at the very root of the evil, and must, in one way or other, be carried out if any reform short of a social revolution is practicable at all.

PROSPECTUS OF KATTYWAR RACE MEETING,

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON TUESDAY THE 13TH DECEMBER 1870, AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

Stewards.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Parr, Major Alexander, Captain LeGeyt, The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esquire, Azum Suwailall Soonjee, and Azum Nursing prasad.

First Day: Tuesday, 13th December 1870.

"The Kattywar Derby."—For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age.

"Pony Race."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile heats. Catch weights.

"The Kattywar Country Stakes."—For all horses of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

Second Day: Thursday, 15th December.

"H. H. Agha Khan's Purse."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstake of Rs. 150, for each horse declared to start. R. C. Weight for age.

"The Kattywar Oaks."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar, owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of the province. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"The Kattywar Country Galloway Stakes."—For Galloways of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. ½ mile heats. Weight for inches. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25.

"The Hacks."—For all unbroken horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. 10st. G. R.

Third Day: Saturday, 17th December.

"The Government Stakes."—For all horses *bona fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age and inches.

"The Whim."—Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. and a distance.

"H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 9st. 7lbs.

"The Sowar's Stakes."—For all horses owned and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Agency, H. H. the Gaekwar's and the Chiefs of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 2. Rs. 100 from the fund. Catch weights. Second horse to take the entrances. 1 mile

Fourth Day: Tuesday, 20th December.

"H. H. Ali Shah's Purse."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted). Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

"The Grand Prize."—Rs. 7,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar, viz.:—H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, H. H. the Raj of Drangdra, The Thakore Saheb of Morvee, The Thakore Saheb of Muctanee, and The Chief of Jhuslun: Azum Kachur Alla Chela.—Open to all Arab and Kattywar horses that have never won before the meeting. 2 miles. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 150 if entered by 1st July 1870; Rs. 200 if by 1st October; and Rs. 300 up to the day previous to the race. The second horse to receive Rs. 1,000. The third horse to save his entrance. The winner to pay Rs. 500 towards the improvement of the course.

"The Charger Stakes."—For all untrained chargers ridden on parade, and for which horse allowance is drawn. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25, ½ mile. G. R. 10st. 7lbs.

Fifth Day: Thursday, 22nd December.

"The Political Agent's Challenge Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 50, 2 miles. 10st. 7lbs. G. R. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"The Welter."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. 11st. G. R.

"The Jaitpore Durbar Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Galloways. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for inches.

"The Cheroot Stakes."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. G. R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight.

Sixth Day: Saturday, 24th December.

"The Winners' Handicap."—For a Purse of Rs. 3,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar.—Forced for all winners except the ponies, Katty races, Government stakes, and the untrained races. Entrance Rs. 150.—Optional to losers at half entrance H. F. 2 miles. Nomination of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Loser's Handicap."—For a purse of Rs. 500 from the fund. Open to all beaten horses of the meeting. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Katty Winner's Handicap."—A Cup value Rs. 500, offered by the Rajpoot States of Wullah, Lathee, and Mallia. Forced for all the winners at Katty races, including the Government Stakes, excepting the sowars. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F.—Entrance Rs. 50, 1½ miles. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Humble Race."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25; R. C., and a distance over 6 hurdles, 10st. 7lbs. G. R.

RULES.

1. The new W. I. Turf Club rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.

2. The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st July 1870, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st October, and with double entrance up to the day previous to each race, H. F.—

The Kattywar Derby.
H. H. Agha Khan's Purse.
H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup.
H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.
The Jaitpore Durbar Cup.

Winners of either of these races or of the Grand Prize of Rs. 7,000, to carry 3lbs. extra, of two 5lbs. extra, of three 7lbs. extra, and of four or more 10lbs. extra, in the subsequent abovenamed races.

3. Horses *bona fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses to be allowed 10lbs., but those of German blood crossed with Arab or English 7lbs.

4. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be levied on each horse trained on the Course or which runs at the meeting.

5. Five per cent. to be deducted from the Public Money, Cups and Prizes included, for the benefit of the Fund.

6. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.

7. No one except sowars shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races.

8. Horses will be aged and measured by the stewards on Tuesday the 6th December.

9. Except in Handicaps, no public money, Cup or Purse, will be allowed in the event of a walk over.

10. Three horses *bona fide* the property of different stables to start for all races except the Oaks, Government Stakes, Political Agent's Cup, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his entrance, if more than two horses run; and in Cup and Purse races take half the entrances, with the exception of the Grand Prize.

11. By the term "Untrained Horse," is to be understood a horse that has not run in any trained race and is not going to run in any trained race during the present meeting.

12. The Stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling. Due notice of such fresh race will be made known as soon as practicable.

13. All races not otherwise specified to close and name at 5 P.M. the day before the race.

14. There will be a settling day after each day's races. All monetary transactions to be in Company's rupees.

15. The decision of the Stewards on all points to be final, and no appeal can be allowed therefrom.

16. All nominations, correspondence, &c., connected with the meeting to be made to Lieutenant Grattan, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The length of the Rajkote Course is 9 yards under 1½ miles. With a view of reducing the sharp curve it is proposed to make some alteration, which will be duly notified.

J. A. Grattan,
Honorary Secretary,
Rajkote, 13th December 1869.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Establ shed upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality, on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for voyages in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Shopkeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

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WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER. HORIZONTAL. CHRONOMETER. KEYLESS. CHRONOGRAPH.	DRAWING-ROOM. DINING-ROOM. CARRIAGE. CHURCH. HALL AND SHOP.	BRACELETS. BROOCHES. EAR-RINGS. LOCKETS. NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 15, 25, and 35 Guineas. SILVER 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.)
Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agents.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

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London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 "
3	do.	1/11 5/8 "
2	do.	1/11 9/16 "
1	do.	1/11 1/2 "
On demand		1/11 7/16 "
On Scotland		1/11 7/16 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/11 7/16

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	4
Do.	12	5
Do.	24	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for remittances without charge.

All Drafts or Orders granted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Edward Morriss, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 8-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Fast landed cargo of Malwan Salt.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Brodwood & Sons. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A bogekin hunting saddle and bridle by Hutson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy, on C. springs, by R. Neas, Longacre.
A light curicle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.
Crab Winches, Boorch Vice, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumpine Engine to lift and force 2,100 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferentor, complete.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with double driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with movable glass shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built dos-a-shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th December, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, MUSIC, &c., EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Men, Women, and Ghosts	Rs.	1 0
Warne's Mounted Picture Toy Book for Christmas		3 4
Baines and Spielvogel Harmony, By Carrington		4 4
Frere's The Antipodes and Round the World		13 4
The Holiday Album		2 4
Buchland's Geology and Mineralogy, 2 vols		2 8
Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1870		0 10
The Water Babies. By Kingsley (new edition)		3 12
Toxological Tables. By Miller		2 0
The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop		3 12
Court and Time of Queen Elizabeth. By Aitkin		2 4
Adam Smith's Essays		2 4
The Belgravia Christmas Annual		0 10
Punch's Pocket Book for 1870		1 10
Palgrave's Journey through Eastern Arabia (new edition)		3 12
Swain on the Knee Joint		5 12
Shadows on the River: a novel		1 4
The Yellowdale		1 4
Hood's Poems. Illustrated by Doré		13 4
Guy Deverill		1 4
New Cavalry Regulations		2 0
Midshipman Easy		0 12
Not Wisely but too Well		1 4
Mysteries of Paris		1 4
Mrs. Brown in the Highlands		0 10
Field Exercise (new edition)		0 10
Railway book of Fun		0 10
Letts' Medical Diary for 1870		1 4
Hall's New French Reading Course		0 10
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870		0 10
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1870		0 6
Bow Bells ditto		0 6
Englishwoman's ditto		0 10
Hannay's ditto		0 6
Zadkiel's ditto		0 6
Instruction in Musketry		0 10
How to speak Hindoostanee. By Rogers		1 0
Hints and Galabats (Rooney's edn.)		0 10
Rossini's The Stabat Mater (ditto)		0 10
——— Opera Willhelm Tell, arranged for Pianoforte		0 10
Aubert's ——— Fra Diavolo		0 10
Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's voices		0 10
20 Baritone and Bass Songs for " "		0 10
Haunted Hearts: a novel		1 4
Fergusson's Electricity		2 4
Churchill's Midwifery		8 0
Webster's enlarged Dictionary. Illustrated		20 0
Enquire Within upon Everything		1 10
Inglis on Book-keeping		1 0
Bo' Bells, monthly parts (July to Dec. 1869)		2 8

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Songs—Penitence. Blue Beard	each	1 8
——— The River Frolic. The Mill Stream and River	"	1 8
——— Oh Wisly, Wisly, up the bank	"	1 8
——— A Mother's loving smile	"	1 8
——— Pretty Miss Bickett	"	1 8
——— Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer	"	1 8
Waltzes—Happy Dreams. Troubadour	each	2 0
——— Blue Bell. Selwa. Lottie	"	2 0
Quadrilles—Old Friends. Suez	"	1 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christmas and New Year Welcome Cards	each	1 0
Judson's Cutlery Bee, per box of one dozen	"	4 0

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Cases for every Sore.—Of all remedies, this is the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably adapted for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

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RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND CO.,
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COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

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T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOODS he has on hand, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of the following articles:—

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.:—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 20 per cent for cash.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG,

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anazi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Mixture.
" 2 " "
" 3 " "
" 4 DAWSON'S "
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in	Quarts and Pints.
PAULLAC	in	do. do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in	do. do.
MARGAUX	in	do.
ST. JULLIEN	in	do.

J. NEUBERG.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turbeculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

Pancreatine	Cash Rs. 1 12	Credit Rs.	2 0
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